IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph at page 40, line 22 through page 42, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Transcription factors and signaling molecules related to immune response, cytokine induction, growth inhibition and stress resistance include, for example, ATF/CREB transcription factor, NF-κB transcription factor, JUN gene and 14-3-3n gene. In most signal transfers, signals are generally transferred in the mechanism that protein is activated by chemical change of phosphorylation and the activated protein in turn induces phosphorylation of the adjacent protein, and so forth. Signal transfer pathways are called pathways, which are generally differentiated by naming with representative proteins on pathways. ~~(Nomenclature is referred to www.biocarta.com)~~ Known are, for example, MAPK (mitogen activated protein kinase), ATM (ataxia telangiectasia mutated), BCR (B cell receptor), CD40 (related to tumor necrosis factor receptor), CXCR4 (related to chemokine receptor), EGF (epidermal growth factor), EPO (erythropoietin), FAS (fatty-acyl-CoA synthase), FcEpsilon (Fc fragment of IgE receptor), IFN (interferon) alpha, IFN (interferon) gamma, IGF-1 (insulin-like growth factor-1), IL (interleukin)-2, -3, -4, -5, -6, and –18, NFκB (nuclear factor κB), NCF (nerve growth factor), p53 , PDGF (platelet derived growth factor), PLC (phospholipase C), SODD (silencer of death domains), TCR (T cell receptor), TGFβ (transforming growth factor β), TNFR1 (tumor necrosis factor receptor 1), TNFR2 (tumor necrosis factor receptor 2), TPO (thrombopoietin), and Wnt (wingless/int-1). By placing genes that work in coding of proteins that are keys of these pathways on array as probes, signal transfer pathways induced by stress stimulation can be identified. In particular, for patients with chronic stress, which is caused due to dysfunction of one of the proteins on the signal transfer pathway, treatment plans can be determined by identifying the site where signal transfer is interrupted.